

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW SNAKE FROM SOUTHERN PERU.

BY THOMAS BARBOUR.

In a small collection of reptiles submitted to me for study by Dr. Hiram Bingham of Yale University, I find two specimens of a Coronelline snake which appears to be undescribed. It resembles in many respects *Leimadophis taeniurus* (Tschudi), but differs in having the scale rows evidently regularly nineteen in number and having a somewhat lower number of both ventral and subcaudal scales, and an entirely different type of coloration. This species may be known as

***Leimadophis andicolus* sp. nov.**

Type, an adult, M. C. Z. No. 10,987, collected at Huispang, in the Andes of southern Peru, altitude 12,175 feet, September 18, 1914, by E. C. Erdős of the Yale Peruvian Expedition.

Eye moderate; rostral slightly broader than high, scarcely visible from above; internasal suture about equal to praefrontal suture; frontal longer than its distance from end of snout, shorter than parietals, widely separated from praeocular; supraocular narrower than frontal; nasal semi-divided, about equal in length to its distance from the eye; loreal small, almost square; one praeocular much broader above than below; two postoculars; temporals 2-2 on one side and 2-3 on the other; eight supralabials, fourth and fifth supralabials in contact with eye; nine lower labials, fourth in contact with anterior chin shield, one in contact with posterior; anterior chin shields much longer and wider than posterior ones; scales smooth, generally with a single apical pit, in 19 rows; ventrals 150; anal divided; subcaudals in 49 pairs.

Color pattern.—Ground color of head and body olive brown; an ill-defined middorsal lighter stripe, composed of more or less confluent light spots; two less well-defined light lateral stripes broken at regular intervals by darker blotches; an alternating series of dark brown spots on each side of the middorsal stripe, which not only alternate with each other, but with the dark blotches which interrupt the lateral light lines; sides

of head with a dark stripe running through the eye to the angle of the mouth; an indistinct dark band across the interorbital region; two other dark stripes running across the temporal regions parallel and posterior to the stripe through the eye; these posterior stripes are connected by a band which crosses just posterior to the parietal scales, and almost touches two large but rather indistinct nuchal blotches; lower surfaces light olive brown, an ill-defined series of dark olive blotches on the middle of each ventral; these blotches may almost cover the whole scale, or simply show themselves as a small median dot; they are absent from the first eight ventrals and tend to become broader and to cover more of the ventrals posteriorly.

A second specimen, M. C. Z. No. 10,986, a paratype, having the same data as the type already described, is very similar in all characters to the other specimen. Its ventrals are 144 in number, and the subcaudals 48 pairs. On both sides of the head there are three scales in the second series of temporals. The coloration of the dorsal surfaces is very similar to the other, with the exception that the lower lateral row of blotches is fused into a continuous dark band, which is bordered above by a zone slightly lighter than the general ground color. The middorsal light stripe, bounded on each side by the alternating dark blotches, is the same as the other, also the arrangement of the markings of the head. The ventrals are more generally covered by the dark blotches than they are in the type, but the same number of ventrals anteriorly are without the heavy dark blotches.